

JEFF NELSON
4-5-85

42
WA 2917

100%

FILE COPY

CHEMICAL PROCESSORS, INC.
P.O. BOX 93 PACTOLLY

1) Give the page heights for the following tanks:

Tank 94	26' 0 1/4"	Tank 107	11' 6"
Tank 96	31' 6 1/2"	Tank 108	11' 6"
Tank 97	31' 0"	Tank 109	11' 6"
Tank 98	29' 11 1/2"	Tank 110	11' 6"
Tank 99	29' 11 1/2"	Tank 111	11' 6"
Tank 100	30' 2"	Tank 112	11' 6"
Tank 101	30' 3 1/2"	Tank 114	19' 0"
Tank 106	11' 6"	Tank 115	21' 8"

On which incoming waste oil loads do we run a BS&W?
ALL Loads

What does BS&W mean? **Bottom Sediment & WATER**

Describe how to run a BS&W.

First put 50 ml. toline & then put 50 ml. WASTE OIL

How often should the separator be checked for oil accumulation?
Each shift

What should be done with the oil that accumulates in the separator?
Be pumped to a oil tank

What oil level are we allowed to discharge in our water?
100 ppm

USEPA RCRA



3012689

- 8) What is the minimum pH our water can be and still be allowed to go into Metro's system? 5.5
- 9) What do we use to monitor for hydrogen sulfide?
~~under the smell~~
- 10) What will neutralize hydrogen sulfide?
Hydrogen peroxide
- 11) What should you do when the pH alarm sounds?
pull the probe out clean it off with a Buffer then reset and put it back.
- 12) How do you clean the pH probe?
Clean off the probe with a Buffer then reset & put Back
- 13) Briefly explain how to calibrate the pH meter.
put the probe in a 4 pH Buffer & set to 4 pH then put the probe in a 10 pH Buffer set it if needed then put it in a 7 pH & it ~~will~~ will read a 7 if it is done right
- 14) What should you do prior to starting the pumps for any transfer, loading or circulation?
check all valves make sure the right valves are open.
- 15) After starting any circulation or transfer, when should you gage the tank?
gage the tank after you get it going to make sure its going to the right tank

Why should you gage the tanks when you're doing a circulation?

to make sure it's not going to any ~~other~~ ^{other} tank

7) How often should you gage the waters tanks? IN the morning + when you are filling it

8) What does S.P.C.C. mean?

Spill Prevention Control & Counter Measure Plan

9) Where is the SPCC kept? IN the ops office

10) What color(s) in incoming waste water would make you suspect that it contains chrome? yellowish or greenish

11) What chemical do we use to treat for chrome?
Sodium Bisulfate

Where should you put any waste water that you suspect may contain heavy metals or phenols? it to a confined tank

- 23) Approximately how many gallons per foot are there in Tank #105? *4,800 gal*
- 24) When treating waste oil, how hot do we heat the tank before adding RGS? *Heat to about 212°*
- 25) What chemical do we use to raise the pH in our water tanks? *Caustic*
- 26) Where in the plant is smoking not allowed? *anywhere outside of Bldg. 19 & ops. office*
- 27) When you turn the steam on a tank you should always do it very slowly. Why? *so it won't break the line*
- 28) Which tanks in the facility have working steam coils? *105, 107, 110, 165, Rec tank, 99, 94 & 90*
- 29) Why do we gage the water tanks and record the meter readings before and after discharge to Metro? *So we know how much WATER we drop*

30) Why do we gage the water tanks and record the meter readings before and after discharge to Metro? So WE know How much WATER WE Dropel

31) Where do we log the information from incoming waste receipts?
IN the Log Book

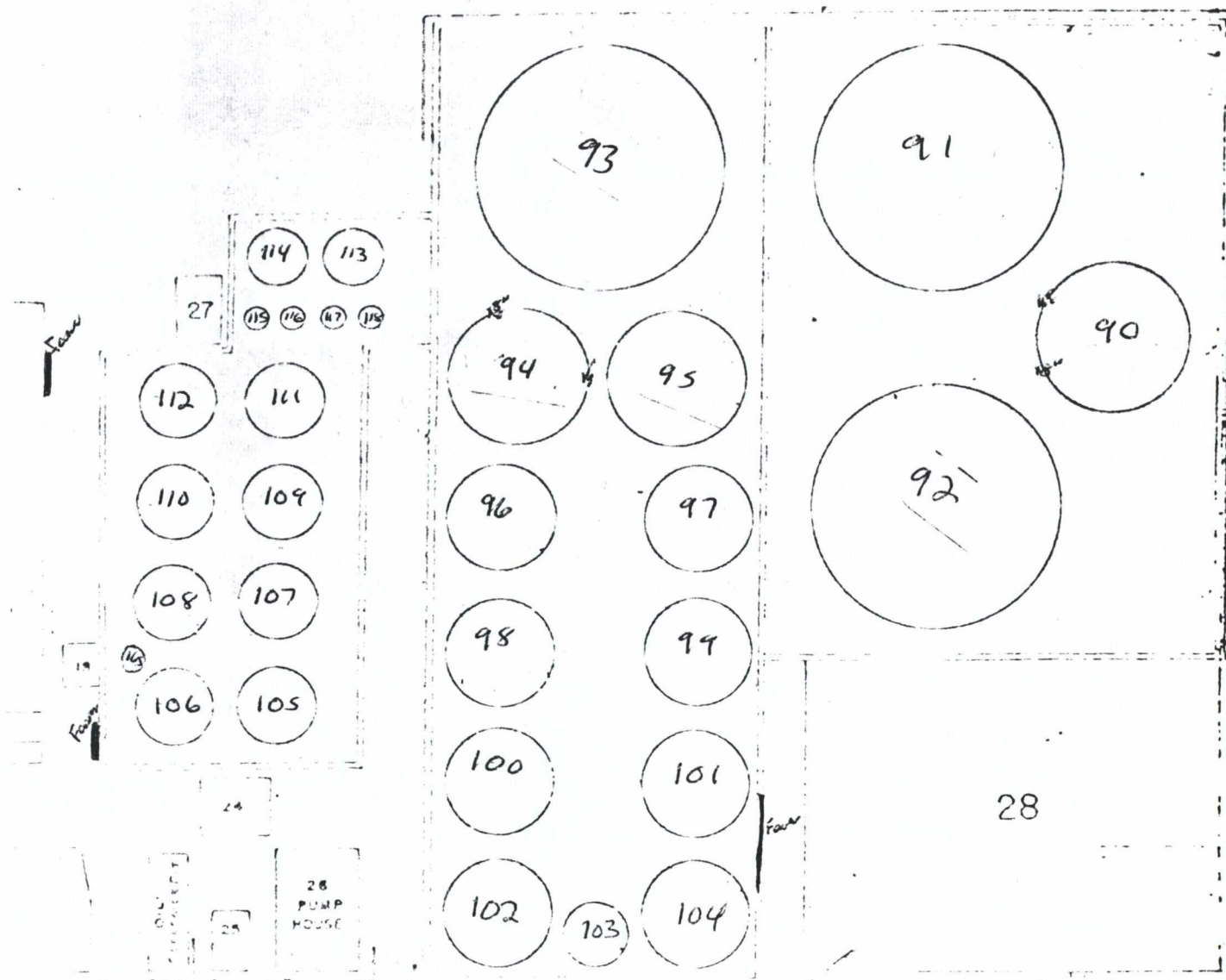
32) Where is the sewer pumping station located on Pier 91?

S. West side of the pier

33) How often should the discharge water separator boxes be checked and for what? ~~once~~ hour for oil

This is a diagram of the tank yards.

1. Properly number all the tanks.
2. Indicate the locations of the foamite stations.
3. Show the approximate location of the 8" and the 16" valve on each tank.



NAME:

Jeff Nelson

27/27
CHEMICAL PROCESSORS

DATE:

10-5-83

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXAMINATION

----- GENERAL PRECAUTIONS -----

(circle the correct answer)

- 1.) If you have any questions about a chemical you have been instructed to use you should:
 - A) get the job done and ask questions later.
 - B) stop working and take a break.
 - ☒ C) contact a supervisor before proceeding.
 - D) get someone else to do the job.

- 2.) Any operator can enter a tank or confined area if:
 - A) it is only for a few minutes.
 - B) there is another operator watching.
 - C) you smell no poisonous gases inside the tank.
 - ☒ D) the tank is analyzed for explosive gases and oxygen content and the proper paper work is completed.

- 3.) Smoking is permitted:
 - A) only in your car.
 - ☒ B) only in building 19 and the operations office.
 - C) in building 19, the operations office, and within 10 feet of any fuel tank.
 - D) smoking is not permitted in any part of the plant.

- 4) Good personal hygiene at Chempro means:
 - ☒ A) washing hands with soap and water before eating and before leaving the plant and keeping work clothes clean.
 - B) keeping hair trimmed and a general neat appearance.

---continued on next page---

- C) conforming to the companys political philosophy.
 - D) none of the above.
-

--PETROLEUM BASE CHEMICALS--

1.) Circle the chemicals which do not belong to the group of petroleum base chemicals at Chempro.

- (A) sulfuric acid
- B) waste oil/reclaim oil
- C) emulsified oil
- (D) cod liver oil
- (d) (E) waste oil treatment chemicals (RGS; NALCO, ECO, etc.)
- (F) hydrogen peroxide
- (G) sodium hydroxide

2.) Answer the following true or false.

- A) true (false) You do not have to worry about getting waste oil on your skin because it is a completely safe material.
- B) (true) false Vapors from the waste oil treatment tanks may be toxic so you should not breathe them.
- C) (true) false Skin contact with emulsified oil may cause pimples, boils, blackheads, scaling, drying, cracking, and other skin conditions.
- D) true (false) We do not know the chemical compounds found in RGS or other waste oil treatment chemicals so we just assume they are harmless.
- E) (true) false All petroleum base chemicals at Chempro are potentially flammable or combustibile.
- F) (true) false You can tell how flammable a waste oil is by doing a BS&W test.

CHEMICALS USED FOR TREATING
INCOMING WASTE WATER

GROUP 1

Sulfuric Acid
Sodium Hydroxide
Hydrogen Peroxide
Potassium Permanganate

GROUP 2

Ferrous Sulfate
Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bisulfite
Lime
Alum

- 1) The most dangerous group of treatment chemicals are found in group # 1
- 2) You should always:
 - ☒ A) add sulfuric acid to water when mixing the two.
 - B) add water to sulfuric acid when mixing the two.
 - C) keep sulfuric acid away from water.
 - D) none of the above.
- 3) You should always:
 - A) rapidly add water to dry caustic (sodium hydroxide).
 - ☒ B) slowly add dry caustic to water when mixing.
 - C) keep dry caustic away from water at all times.
 - D) all of the above.
- 4) When hydrogen peroxide reacts with organic materials such as oil, cloth, paper, or wood, there is a danger because the result could be:
 - A) an explosion.
 - B) a fire.
 - C) the formation of toxic fumes.
 - ☒ D) all of the above.
- 5) Which of the following materials would you never mix with potassium permanganate.
 - A) waste water
 - ☒ B) waste oil
 - C) phenol water
 - ☒ D) hydrogen peroxide

- 6) When handling chemicals from group #1 which personal safety protection items would you be required to wear.
- A) eye protection
 - B) rubber gloves
 - C) rubber boots
 - D) coveralls
 - ☒ E) all of the above
- 7) Which of the chemicals from group #1 would require the use of a respirator with dust filters when handling.
- A) sulfuric acid
 - B) hydrogen peroxide
 - ☒ C) potassium permanganate
 - D) liquid caustic
- 8) What do all the chemicals in the second group have in common.
- A) they all heat up when mixed with water.
 - B) they are all very toxic to people.
 - ☒ C) they are all powder like materials
 - D) all of the above.
- 9) When working with any powder type chemical a full face respirator with dust filters should be worn.
- ☒ true false
- 10) It is ok to mix sodium bisulfite with water that has a low pH.
- true ☒ false
- 11) What is the single most important thing to know about a waste water before you add any treatment chemicals.

The pH

INCOMING WASTE WATER
AND MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS

1) Phenol is:

- A) the thin layer of oil which sits on top of waste water.
- B) a treatment chemical.
- ☒ C) a toxic contaminate found in some waste water loads.
- D) none of the above.

2) Gloves, coveralls, and boots should be worn when handling phenol because:

- A) it can burn through clothing.
- ☒ B) it can absorb into the skin.
- C) it can melt rubber.
- D) all of the above.

3) We test for hex chrome because it is a toxic contaminate of some waste waters.

☒ true

false

4) Toluene is a narcotic which can make you feel 'high' if breathed in an unventillated room and can also damage your kidneys.

☒ true

false

5) Cleaning compounds are not dangerous like treatment chemicals so no protective clothing need be worn when handling them.

true

☒ false

THE END

NAME: Hector GAMBOA

CHEMICAL PROCESSORS

-page 1-

DATE: 4-5-85

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100%

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P.H.

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